

## PLASMA PROCESSING SYSTEM AND METHOD

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to micro-machining of semiconductor devices, and in particular, to a plasma processing system and a plasma processing method in which semiconductor materials are etched into a contour patterned by lithography.

A plasma processing system conventionally employed to fabricate semiconductor devices, for example, a plasma etching system has been described in pages 55 to 58 of "Hitachi Hyouron", Vol. 76, No. 7 published in 1994. This is a magneto-micro wave plasma etching system in which electromagnetic waves in a micro-wave range are introduced via a magnetic field generated by a solenoid coil and a microwave circuit into a vacuum chamber filled with gas to produce plasma in the chamber. Since this system produces the plasma with a high plasma density at a low gas pressure, the machining of samples can be conducted at a high speed with high precision. Additionally, a magneto-micro wave plasma etching system using local magnetic fields produced by permanent magnets has been described in pages 1469 to 1471 of "Appl. Phys. Lett." Vol. 62, No. 13 published in 1993. Since the magnetic fields are generated by permanent magnets, the production cost and power consumption are considerably reduced in comparison with the conventional system. JP-

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A-3-122294 describes a technology in which plasma is generated by high-frequency waves in a range from 100 megahertz (MHz) to one gigahertz (GHz) to efficiently etch samples by use of a magnetic mirror (mirror magnetic field). JP-A-6-224155 describes a technology in which high-frequency waves in a range from 100 MHz to 500 MHz are emitted from a comb-shaped antenna to produce uniform plasma in a chamber having a large diameter.

Particularly to machine silicon-oxide films, systems of narrow gap parallel planar plate type (to be abbreviated as narrow plate type herebelow) have been put to practices. In a system of this type, a high frequency in a range from ten-odd megahertz to several tens of megahertz is applied across a gap of about 1.5 centimeters (cm) to about 3 cm between parallel plates to thereby produce a plasma. In the plasma production, a material source gas is at several tens of mTorr. The system of narrow plate type has a feature that the oxide film etching characteristic is relatively stable for a long period of time.

JP-A-7-307200 describes a technology using a high frequency wave of about 300 MHz from a radial antenna having length equal to about a quarter of a wavelength introduced thereto.

## 25 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a plasma processing system and a

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plasma processing method to produce a uniform magneto-  
micro wave plasma for a wide machining area with low  
power consumption.

Another object of the present invention is to  
5 provide a plasma processing system and a plasma  
processing method capable of conducting a high-speed  
machining for finer machining with high selectivity and a  
high aspect ratio.

Still another object of the present invention  
10 is to provide a plasma processing system and a plasma  
processing method in which radicals of the plasma are  
controlled with high precision independently of plasma  
generating conditions to thereby achieve the machining  
with high surface processing efficiency.

Another object of the present invention is to  
15 provide a plasma processing system and a plasma  
processing method in which composition of radicals is  
kept unchanged in the plasma for a long period of time to  
continuously attain stable machining characteristics.

The magneto-micro wave plasma etching system  
20 using local magnetic fields of permanent magnets includes  
a plurality of small permanent magnets and hence the  
plasma is not sufficiently uniform in a region in which  
the plasma is primarily generated in the magnetic fields.  
25 To overcome this difficulty, samples are placed at a  
position apart from the plasma generation region, namely,  
the plasma used for the machining is uniformed by  
diffusion. In consequence, the plasma density is

insufficient at the position of samples and there arises a problem that the machining speed is lowered.

Moreover, the systems of ECR type described in JP-A-3-122294 and JP-A-6-224155, however, electromagnetic waves are emitted from a position facing samples to be introduced to a plasma source of magneto-micro wave plasma and hence only an insulating material can be placed at the position facing samples. In consequence, for example, when a high-frequency bias is to be applied to a sample, an earth electrode necessary for the bias cannot be placed at a desired or ideal position facing the sample. This leads to a problem of non-uniformity of the bias. Radicals in plasma exert essential influence on machining characteristics of samples. The radicals are under the influence of substances of walls of the vacuum chamber. Particularly, the substance of the wall at a position facing the sample and a distance between the wall and the sample conspicuously influence machining characteristics of the sample. In other words, the radicals can be controlled by the substance of the wall and the distance. However, in the conventional systems of ECR type, only an insulating material, i.e., only quartz or aluminum oxide can be installed in practices at the position facing the sample, and hence the radicals cannot be controlled in a desired or ideal state.

In the systems of narrow electrode type, the electrode exists at a position opposing to the sample as distinct from the systems of ECR type. This consequently

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5 solves the problem of the earth electrode to bias the  
sample and the problem that the radicals cannot be  
controlled by the material facing the sample. However,  
the gas pressure is relatively high in the narrow  
10 electrode type and ions incident to the sample are non-  
uniform in directivity, which leads to deterioration in  
the fine micro-machining. Furthermore, since the  
distance between the electrodes is at most about 30  
millimeters (mm), there arises a problem of a large  
15 pressure difference between positions in a machining  
surface of sample when a gas is introduced at a high flow  
rate. The phenomenon becomes more apparent as the  
diameter of samples increases, namely, this is an  
essential problem to be solved for the machining of  
20 wafers of the coming generation having a diameter of 300  
-mm.

Although the comb-shaped antenna of JP-A-6-  
224155 and the radial antenna of JP-A 7-307200 improve  
the uniformity of plasma when compared with cases not  
20 using such antennas, it is impossible to attain  
sufficient plasma uniformity.

The present invention removes the problems  
above.

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25 In accordance with the present invention, there  
is provided a plasma processing system in which a highly  
uniform magneto-micro wave plasma is produced with low  
power consumption even when the sample has a large  
machining area. The system can conduct finer machining

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5 with high selectively and aspect ratio at a high speed. Particularly, radicals of the plasma are controlled with high precision independently of plasma generating conditions and hence the machining is achieved with high surface processing efficiency. Moreover, composition of radicals is kept unchanged in the plasma for a long period of time to continuously obtain stable machining characteristics.

10 In the configuration of the present invention, a planar plate is placed at a position facing a sample to introduce plasma exciting electromagnetic waves so that second harmonic waves are applied to the plate and the distance between the plate and the sample is set to a value ranging from about 30 mm to about one half of the  
15 diameter of the sample. The second harmonic waves have a frequency ranging from 50 kHz to 30 MHz to excite plasma. A ring-shaped member made of a substance such as silicon is arranged in peripheral areas of the sample so that a bias is applied to the ring-shaped member. The  
20 configuration further includes a unit or a function to control temperature of the planar plate, the vacuum chamber wall, and the ring-shaped member.

Due to the construction above, a high-density plasma can be generated with a low magnetic field at a  
25 low running cost and hence the fine machining can be achieved at a high speed. Furthermore, second harmonic waves are applied to the planar plate and the distance between the plate and the sample is at most one half of

the smaller one of the diameters respectively of the sample and the plate. Therefore, radicals can be controlled in the plasma and reaction on a surface of the sample can be controlled with high precision. This makes  
5 it possible to provide a plasma processing system having high selectivity and favorable fine machining characteristics. In accordance with the present invention, the bias is continuously applied to most areas to be brought into contact with the plasma and hence the  
10 areas are in a state in which the reaction is being accomplished or in which temperature thereof is being controlled. Therefore, the processing state is not changed with lapse of time and the processing performance is stable for a long period of time.

15 In the plasma processing system, when the planar plate is silicon, carbon, quartz, or silicon carbide and the material source gas is produced by mixing argon gas with fluorocarbon gas such as  $C_4F_8$ , there is provided a plasma processing method to machine a silicon  
20 oxide film with high precision. Similarly, when the material source gas primarily including chlorine gas, HBr, or mixture thereof, there is provided a plasma processing method to achieve micro-machining of silicon, aluminum, and wolfram.

25 In the plasma processing system using an electron cyclotron resonance plasma generated by electromagnetic waves of a frequency ranging from 300 MHz to 500 MHz, radicals can be controlled in the plasma

independently of the plasma generating conditions. Particularly, when the distance between a sample and a planar plate placed at a position opposing to the sample, a material on the plate, and electromagnetic waves  
5 superposed to the plate are controlled in a range described in this text of the present invention, the radicals can be remarkably controlled and the processing conditions and range can be conspicuously developed. It is resultantly possible to provided a plasma processing  
10 system which achieves the micro machining with high precision.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The objects and features of the present invention will become more apparent from the  
15 consideration of the following detailed description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which:

Fig. 1 is a diagram specifically showing a first embodiment in accordance with the present invention;

20 Fig. 2 is a diagram specifically showing a second embodiment in accordance with the present invention;

Fig. 3 is a diagram to explain advantage of the embodiment;

25 Fig. 4 is a graph to explain advantage of the embodiment;

Fig. 5 is a schematic diagram showing a

plurality of fine holes fabricated on a surface of a silicon film of Fig. 2; and

Fig. 6 is a diagram showing an example of irradiating electromagnetic waves onto a ring-shaped member.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

Description will be given of an embodiment in accordance with the present invention.

Fig. 1 shows an embodiment of the present invention. This is a basic configuration of a plasma processing system. The configuration includes a vacuum chamber 2 including a gas introducing unit 1. Disposed on chamber 2 is a magnet 3. Gas introduced into chamber 2 is transformed into plasma by interaction between electromagnetic magnetic waves introduced from a coaxial cable 4 onto a planar plate 5 and a magnetic field of magnet 3 to thereby machine a sample 6. Plate 5 to emit electromagnetic waves is equivalent to that described in JP-A-9-321031. Applied to plate 5 are a frequency signal from a plasma generating power source of 450 MHz 7 and a power source of 13.56 MHz 9 via a filter 8. The magnetic field is required, in a plasma generation region between plate 5 and sample 6, to have intensity enough to cause electron cyclotron resonance. Since a 450 MHz magnetic wave is employed in the embodiment of Fig, the intensity is in a range from 100 gauss to 200 gauss. Sample 6 has a diameter of eight inches and the distance between

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Sub He sample 6 and plate 5 is seven centimeters.

In the configuration, plate 5 has a surface made of silicon 10 and material source gas is fed through a plurality of holes fabricated in silicon surface 10 into chamber 2. Disposed on a wall of chamber 2 is a wall temperature controller 26. Controller 26 regulates temperature of the chamber wall in a range from 20°C to 140°C.

In this embodiment, plate 5 has a diameter of 10 255 mm. The electromagnetic wave from 13.56 MHz power source 9 functions to adjust electric potential developed between the plasma and the surface of silicon film 10 on plate 5. By adjusting an output from power source 9, the potential on silicon surface 10 can be desirably 15 regulated to thereby control reaction between silicon 10 and radicals in the plasma. In the structure of the present invention, the distance between silicon layer 10 on plate 5 and sample 6 is adjustable in a range from 30 mm to one half of the sample diameter, i.e., 100 mm. The 20 distance is adjusted by moving a sample stand 11 upward or downward. Reaction products of sample 6 or silicon 10 on plate 5 are diffused in vacuum chamber 2. However, in the proximity of surfaces of sample 6 and silicon film 10, the reaction products collide with molecules in the 25 gas phase and float in the space to resultantly form a state of gaseous phase which is under quite a strong influence substantially of the surface reaction. The region of the gaseous phase depends on the size of the

area of reaction and develops up to a radius of the circle of reaction area as shown in Fig. 2. Therefore, the reaction can be strongly reflected in both surfaces when the distance between sample 6 and silicon film 10 at a position facing sample 6 is set to a value equal to or less than the radius of sample 6.

For example, when a silicon oxide film is etched using fluorocarbon gas as the material source gas, fluorine radicals as dissociation species of the fluorocarbon gas deteriorate etching characteristics, particularly, etching selectively.

However, in the configuration of the present invention, when fluorine is made to react with silicon 10 and is hence consumed, radicals of fluorine incident to the sample are remarkably reduced. However, when the distance between silicon film 10 and sample 6 is at least the radius of the sample, the reduction in the number of fluorine radicals is lowered and the advantageous effect is abruptly decreased. Minimization of the distance results in the reduction of plasma volume enclosed by silicon film 10 and sample 6. In contrast with an event in which the absolute volume of fluorine radicals generated by the plasma of fluorocarbon gas is proportional to the plasma volume, consumption of fluorine by silicon film 10 depends only on the area of silicon film 10 and a condition of bias applied to silicon film 10. Consequently, while the absolute volume of fluorine radicals produced is lowered by minimizing

the distance, the amount of fluorine consumed by silicon film 10 is kept unchanged. Resultantly, the fluorine radicals incident to the sample 6 can be reduced. This is also associated with the reduction of fluorine radicals due to the distance set to at most one half of the sample radius. The radical control function is determined by the distance and 13.56 MHz power superposed to plate 5 and can be controlled independently of plasma generating conditions, for example, the discharge power, the gas pressure, and the gas flow rate. Consequently, the process control range is remarkably expanded.

When the distance between plate 5 and sample 6 is reduced to 30 mm or less, the pressure distribution in the sample surface of the gas fed from the surface of plate 5 becomes worse, which cannot be ignored when the sample diameter increases. This is an essential problem to be solved in the machining of  $\Phi 300$  wafers of the coming generation. Consequently, favorable characteristics are obtainable when the distance between the plate 5 and the sample 6 is in a range from 30 mm to one half of the wafer diameter (100 mm for  $\Phi 200$  wafers and 150 mm for  $\Phi 150$  wafers). In the etching a silicon oxide film, a deep fine hole is required to be fabricated with high etching selectively at a high speed.

Characteristics of fine machining and etching selectivity are dominated by active species in the gaseous phase and an incident ion density. Between these factors, there exists a relationship of trade-off. Therefore, the

present invention, which makes it possible to control active species with high precision independently of the plasma generating conditions, realizes an advantageous silicon oxide etching characteristic which cannot be obtained by the conventional technology. In addition, a temperature control unit 16 is arranged on plate 5 to minimize variation with respect to time of the surface reaction of silicon film 10.

Figs. 5 shows details of a material source gas  
10 introducing section including a plurality of small holes  
in silicon layer 10 on the surface of plate 5 shown in  
Fig. 2.

In this embodiment of the present invention, a ring-shaped member 12 shown in Fig. 1 is arranged in the periphery of sample 6. Member 12 has a surface made of silicon 12 which is brought into contact with the plasma. The configuration further includes a capacitor 14 to divide the bias applied to sample 6 to apply resultant bias to silicon film 13. Disposed just below member 12 is a temperature controller 15 to keep temperature of member 12 at a fixed value. A silicon wafer as sample 6 is ordinarily covered with a resist mask. The amount of radicals of the plasma incident to the surface of sample 6 is influenced by reaction with the resist mask.

Fluorine radicals derived from the plasma of fluorocarbon gas such as  $C_2F_6$  are consumed through reaction with the resist. The amount of fluorine radicals effectively incident to sample 6 is determined by the reaction.

Therefore, as in the description of Fig. 2, the amount of fluorine radicals similarly varies between the central section and the peripheral section of sample 6. Member 12 consumes fluorine radicals remaining in the proximity of sample 6 to uniform the amount of radicals incident to sample 6. The reaction on the surface of member 12 is adjustable by the bias regulated by the bias controller described above. The variation in time of the reaction is minimized by cooling function 15. When the width of member 12 in a horizontal direction associated with the sample surface is set to the distance between plate 5 and sample 6, it is possible to completely uniform the radicals incident to sample 6. However, the width is substantially required only to be 20 mm or more to advantageously uniform the radicals. Resultantly, the width is set to an effective zone ranging from the distance between plate 5 and sample 6 to 20 mm. Height of member 12 in a direction orthogonal to sample 6 is also related to the width. The height can be set to a larger value as the width increases. Substantially, for a given height, an optimal width is set to a value in a range from 0 mm to 40 mm. In the embodiment of Fig. 1, the surface material of member 12 is silicon 13. However, carbon, silicon carbide, quartz, aluminum oxide, or aluminum may be used to obtain an equivalent advantage depending on types of radicals to be controlled.

Fig. 6 shows a specific method of feeding an electromagnetic wave onto member 12. From an 800 kHz

power supply, which is commonly used for sample 6,  
electromagnetic waves are fed via a dielectric substance  
32 to member 12. Capacity of dielectric 32 is adjustable  
by changing thickness thereof to thereby control power of  
5 the electromagnetic waves supplied to member 12. In  
addition to dielectric as shown in Fig. 6, there may be  
employed a variable capacitor to control the power. In  
accordance with the present invention, most areas which  
are brought into contact with the plasma are biased or  
10 are provided with a temperature control function.  
Consequently, the internal state of the vacuum chamber is  
little changed with lapse of time and the processing  
performance is stable for a long period of time. When  
the temperature of vacuum chamber 2, plate 5, and member  
15 12 is controlled in a range from 20°C to 140°C, absorbing  
radicals can be stabilized and hence the variation with  
lapse of time of processing characteristics can be  
minimized.

The configuration of Fig. 1 includes a quartz  
20 ring 17 to weaken intensity of the electric field in  
peripheral areas of plate 5 and silicon film 10 to  
thereby generate uniform plasma. In this embodiment,  
heat capacity of the 17 is controlled by the volume  
(thickness) of ring 17 to regulate temperature of ring  
25 17. Although a quartz ring is employed in the embodiment  
of Fig. 1, there may be used another dielectric such as  
aluminum oxide, silicon nitride, or a polyimide resin to  
obtain an equivalent advantage. The quartz ring is

arranged only in the circumferential regions of plate 5 and silicon film 10. However, a similar advantage can be attained by disposing quartz on the overall areas. As can be seen from Fig. 3, when a dielectric substance is disposed on an atmosphere side of planar plate 5 to keep vacuum by the dielectric substance, the configuration of the plasma processing system can be simplified. In Fig. 3, only the constituent components different from those of Fig. 1 are assigned with reference numerals. The same components are assigned with the same reference numerals and will not be described. In the embodiment of Fig. 3, the surface reaction of silicon film 10 of the embodiment of Fig. 1 cannot be utilized. However, the other functions are also provided and hence the system configuration is simple and advantageous in applications of micro-machining which requires only a little reaction at the position facing the sample.

Regardless of the system constitution shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the advantageous control of radicals can be achieved by setting the distance between the sample and the member at a position facing the sample to a value in a range from 30 mm to one half of the sample diameter in accordance with the present invention. The advantage of uniform radicals can also be obtained by arranging the ring-shaped member in the periphery of the sample.

Description will now be given of an example of operation in the first embodiment of Fig. 1. When a silicon oxide film is etched in the embodiment, the

material source gas is mixture of argon and  $C_4F_8$  in accordance with the present invention. The gas has a pressure of two pascal (Pa) and the flow rate is 400 sccm for argon and 15 sccm for  $C_4F_8$ . To generate plasma, the plate 5 is powered with 800 watt by 450 MHz power supply 7.

By superposing power of 300 watt from 13.56 MHz power source 9 onto the 450 MHz wave, potential between silicon film 10 on plate 5 and the plasma is adjusted.

10 Sample 6 is a wafer with a diameter of 200 mm. The region of stand 11 which is brought into contact with sample 6 is kept at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  to regulate temperature of sample 6. Electromagnetic waves are fed from power source 18 onto sample 6 to control energy of ions fed

15 from the plasma onto sample 6. Fig. 4 shows in a graph an etching speed of silicon oxide film and etching speed difference (selectivity) between silicon oxide film and silicon nitride film in the example above. The etching characteristic with respect to distance between silicon

20 film 10 and sample 6 has been obtained by changing height of stand 11. To indicate the advantageous distance control of the present invention, the distance between silicon film 10 and sample 6 is set to a value larger than one half of the sample diameter, i.e., 140 mm. As

25 can be seen from the graph of Fig. 4, although the etching speed is not greatly influenced by the distance, the etching selectivity remarkably varies depending on the distance. Particularly, the etching selectively is

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advantageously improved when compared with the etching selectivity in the distance below one half of the sample diameter, i.e., about 100 mm. This confirms usefulness of the present invention.

5                   Although a frequency of 450 MHz is employed for electromagnetic waves to produce plasma in the embodiment, an equivalent advantage is obtainable with a frequency ranging from 300 MHz to 500 MHz. When the frequency of electromagnetic waves is changed, it is  
10 required to alter the intensity of the magnetic field to satisfy a condition of electron cyclotron resonance in the plasma generation region between plate 5 and sample 6. Moreover, a similar advantage can be basically obtained when the frequency is set to a value ranging  
15 from 200 MHz to 950 MHz. However, when the value exceeds 500 MHz, the cost of power and the system size are increased in many cases. When the frequency is 300 MHz or less, efficiency of plasma generation is a bit lowered.

20                   The electromagnetic wave superposed to plate 5 has a frequency of 13.56 MHz in the embodiment. However, a frequency ranging from 50 kHz to 30 MHz may be employed to obtain a similar advantage. Moreover, even when the electromagnetic wave to be applied to sample 6 is divided  
25 by a capacitor or the like to be superposed to plate 5, there is attained an equivalent advantage. When the superposing electromagnetic wave and that fed to sample 6 are supplied from one power supply, the system can be

produced in a simplified configuration at a low cost.

When the frequency is 30 MHz or more, there is developed a low potential between silicone 10 and the plasma. When the frequency is 50 kHz or less, the potential varies depending on a surface state of silicon film 10 on plate 5. Namely, there arises difficulty to apply the present invention under these conditions.

Although silicon film 10 is disposed on plate 5 in the embodiment, carbon, silicon carbide, quartz, aluminum oxide, or aluminum may be employed. Thanks to reaction of the employed substance, the control of radicals can be advantageously achieved in a similar fashion.

Argon and  $C_4F_8$  are used as the source material gas in the embodiment. However, CO gas (50 sccm to 300 sccm), oxygen gas (0.5 sccm to 50 sccm); or  $CHF_3$ ,  $CH_2F_2$ ,  $CH_4$ , hydrogen, or mixturer thereof (0.5 sccm to 50 sccm) may be added to the source material gas to etch the silicon oxide film. Thanks to the gas added, the processing conditions can be more correctly controlled.

In the etching of the silicon oxide film, an equivalent advantage can also be attained by primarily using either one of the gases:  $C_2F_6$ ,  $CHF_3$ ,  $CF_4$ ,  $C_3F_8O$ ,  $C_3F_8$ ,  $C_2F_4$ ,  $CF_3I$ ,  $C_2F_3I$ ,  $C_3F_6$  and  $C_3F_8$ . Moreover, CO gas, oxygen gas, or both thereof may be added thereto to achieve a similar advantage.

In the system of the present invention, source material gas primarily including either one of oxygen

gas, methane gas, chlorine gas, nitrogen gas, hydrogen,  $CF_4$ ,  $C_2F_6$ ,  $CH_2F_2$ ,  $C_4F_8$ ,  $NH_3$ ,  $NF_3$ ,  $CH_3OH$ ,  $C_2H_5OH$  and  $SF_6$  may be used to etch a semiconductor material substantially made of an organic substance.

5 In the embodiment, electromagnetic waves are superposed to control reaction on a surface of silicon 10. In addition to the control of reaction by the electromagnetic waves, there may be arranged a temperature control function on the planar plate so that  
10 reaction of silicon 10 is regulated by controlling the temperature. This is particularly effective to stabilize reaction on silicon film 10.

In accordance with the embodiment, silicon oxide films are etched. However, a film of silicon or  
15 wolfram can be etched by using chlorine gas or gas primarily including chlorine in accordance with the present invention.

In the embodiment, an electromagnetic field applying unit is used to generate plasma, and intensity  
20 of the electromagnetic field is required to be strong enough to cause electron cyclotron resonance. However, an equivalent advantage is obtainable without utilizing such an electromagnetic field or an electromagnetic field satisfying a condition of electron cyclotron resonance,  
25 and hence the system can be materialized at a low cost. In either cases, however, the plasma density is lowered to a value which is 0.8 time to 0.3 time that developed in the presence of the electromagnetic field satisfying

the condition of electron cyclotron resonance. The application range of the present invention is therefore narrowed in this case.

While the present invention has been described  
5 with reference to the particular illustrative  
embodiments, it is not to be restricted by those  
embodiments but only by the appended claims. It is to be  
appreciated that those skilled in the art can change or  
modify the embodiments without departing from the scope  
10 and spirit of the present invention.